

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Copy of a letter received and returned by request.

CONFIDENTIAL.

NEW-YORK, April 9th, 1832.

Dear Sir,—The high opinion I have ever entertained of your character, confirmed as it was, by your frankness at our late interview, when you declared that whatever may be your opinion of the bank, you were satisfied this paper and its editors had not merited censure, induces me to address you at this time. I do so with confidence, and do not hesitate to assure you, that whatever may be your reply, or whatever the course a sense of duty may induce you to pursue, I feel a perfect conviction that you will act from those motives which have always guided your conduct. Whether we suffer or not by that course, rest satisfied that we will do justice to your intentions.

After conversing with you I saw Col. Johnson, and he very frankly informed me that he was prepared to exonerate the Courier and Enquirer from all blame, but says he "I look upon this somewhat as a New-York fight, it is New-York against N. York and you had better see Mr. Cambreleng. I said I deemed that unnecessary, as Mr. Cambreleng was personally and politically our friend, and would cheerfully do us justice. The Col. replied "very probable, but Mr. Cambreleng is also the friend of those with whom you are at variance in your State, take my advice and see him and be sure *you understand each other.*" This advice, coupled with a direct charge which had previously been made, that Cambreleng was making an effort to destroy the Courier and Enquirer, induced me to seek an interview with Mr. Cambreleng, and I told him at once my object in calling. —I said it was due to frankness to say that he had been directly charged with an intention to injure us to benefit the Albany Argus, and that I wished to know in what light to consider him, whether as an *enemy* or a *friend*. He replied that he had stated to the committee that Mr. Van Buren, myself and himself were "intimate and confidential political and personal friends," and that he had done nothing nor knew of nothing calculated to place either of us on a different footing. I then enquired into the character of the report which would be made of the relations between us and the bank, to which he replied



the transactions between us and the bank, to which he replied "Judge Clayton wishes to have the report filled with private transactions of the bank, but Col. Johnson and myself have agreed to prevent such a procedure." "I suppose then you will not of course touch our discounts, as they were fair mercantile transactions and are in the shape of private accounts. Make what you will of Mr. Biddle's giving \$15,000 to be loaned to Noah, but say nothing of our private business." To this he replied, "Judge Clayton has charged that large and improper loans have been made to editors, and we will be compelled to allow him to go into a full history of any thing relating to the bank and yourselves." "Very well then, in so doing, you will of course say to the public what you have now said to me—that you are perfectly satisfied there was nothing wrong in our loans." He replied we do not intend to permit any opinion to be expressed in the report *for or against* the bank, nor *for or against* you. If we once commence with opinions, Judge Clayton to sustain his speech, will insist upon making so many interferences that it will draw forth two reports from the committee."

On this I left him somewhat abruptly, perfectly satisfied in my own mind that the intimation from Col. Johnson was well timed, and that the charge of Cambreleng's hostility to us was true. It is evident to me that knowing we can defeat his election next fall, he is still anxious of appearing our friend, and disposed to make you the scape goat of the committee. I have repeated our conversation to Col. Twiggs and Mr. Noah, and they both agree in advising that I should lay the whole matter over as you think proper in your report. I tell you again that any report you may think proper to make, will receive from us the credit of being founded upon your ideas of justice; but do not I beg of you permit Mr. Cambreleng, to protect himself under



course as you think proper to make, will receive from us any report you may think proper to make, the credit of being founded upon your ideas of justice; but do not I beg of you permit Mr. Cambreleng, to protect himself under your known and constitutional hostility to the bank. Of the propriety and fairness of our loan I know you have no doubt.—Where then is the necessity, the justice or the propriety of dragging us before the public, more than you would any merchant in the country? The loan from Biddle to Noah you think objectionable. Well then, say what you please of it, we know nothing of that loan. We had no connection with the bank directly or indirectly. The loan was made by Burrows to Noah, not to me or to the paper. And if our subsequent loans were fair business transactions (*which you cannot doubt,*) I ask you where is the propriety or justice in referring to them? And I ask you too, do you not owe it to justice and frankness to state in any event, that we are duly exonerated from all suspicion or blame. That we should be exonerated you cannot doubt. I am conscious we have done nothing wrong—nothing that should cast a suspicion upon our motives, and surely we have a right to expect justice at the hands of the committee. If we are to be sacrificed to aim a blow at the bank, *you* at least, cannot and will not loan *your name* to give sanction to such a measure. We have alone and single handed fought the battle of the South. In us Georgia has found a bold and steadfast friend, and if we are to suffer without cause, surely we do not expect that one of her representatives will quietly yield to the injustice. Do not misunderstand me, God knows I would not in the slightest manner influence your judgment through your feelings; but after the frank declaration of your sentiments a few days since, and knowing that these sentiments must be *confirmed* by the deposition of Noah, forwarded to-day—I do look to you as one ready and willing to do us *justice*. We want nothing more, and we are entitled to an *expression* of your committee, either for or against us. Silence would engender suspicion, and I would rather meet a direct *charge* than an *insinuation* of misconduct.

Cambreleng, is playing a deep game, and you will find that in connexion with leading money men here, his object is to get up a new institution on different principles, the location of which will be in New-York. With this view he will endeavour to obtain information on the best system of banking from all parts of the world. He will use the opponents of the bank to destroy the present institution, and then he will seek to raise up another bank for speculating objects. This is conjecture but it will not vary far from the truth. Look at the subject in all its bearings and do us justice—we ask for nothing else.

Excuse this scrawl as the mail is about closing, and I have not time to look it over. Sincerely your friend,

JAS. WATSON WEBB.



PHILADELPHIA, April 10th, 1832.

Dear Sir—Yours of yesterday's date came safe to hand, and though I am willing to believe that a high sense of expected injury which you may verily think you are about unjustly to suffer in consequence of the peculiar character of your bank transactions has governed you in this matter, yet I sincerely regret that to me you have communicated either your fears or wishes. I have made it a rule of my life, from which I have no recollection of ever having departed, never to refuse a favor, such as an honorable man would ask, in my private character, (if in my power,) and never to grant one, in my public capacity, unless it should happen strictly to coincide with the rigid demands of my trust; and then it would become a matter of right and consequently no favor. You may consider your case as coming within the rule last laid down and therefore ask no more, but I would greatly have preferred that you should have asserted your claim, as you had a right to do, openly and stripped of its confidential character. And further that you should not have connected any circumstances with your application of a political nature, or have suggested any suspicions in relation to persons with whom I am not only compelled to act, but for whom I entertain high regard. I owe it to that course of life I have always pursued as well as to the frankness which is due to you to make the foregoing remarks and to say that, while I shall strictly regard the confidence you have voluntarily reposed in me, but which I must again repeat I sincerely regret, it will be my duty to act in the matter to which you refer as though I had not heard from you, and that course, I assure you, shall be in pursuance of the best notions of justice which my judgment is capable of forming.

I must beg leave to correct you in one statement which you have made in relation to the interview you had with me. You called with Mr. Morris to see me, Mrs. Clayton and Mrs. Meigs, being present. We, as is usual on such occasions, entered into full and free conversation on the subject of your examination before the committee. I stated that I was glad you had called to see me, as it afforded an opportunity of explaining the reason of a question I had asked you, at which your feelings appeared to be hurt, and which you thought was purposely intended to reflect upon you. I did explain the matter to you, and observed I was incapable of intentionally hurting the feelings of any one. I further observed, that your testimony had thrown much of the suspicion of the charge against your press upon Biddle and Burrows, or rather the bank, but I did not say that I was "satisfied your paper and its Editors had not merited censure;" on this subject I spent no opinion. With every wish for your success in business and with not the slightest desire to injure either your own standing or that of your press,

I remain very respectfully your obedient servant,

A. S. CLAYTON.



NEW YORK, April 14th, 1832.

Dear Sir.—Yours has this moment come to hand, and I regret that under the circumstances I addressed you the letter to which yours is an answer, and beg that you will return it to me. Justice to you and to myself, requires me to add, that I was only desirous of placing you on your guard against what I deemed the intention of others, and if you will again read that letter, before you send it to me, I am sure you will find it worded in the spirit here mentioned—you cannot do yourself the injustice to believe I could have intended any thing else, but I admit that under the circumstances, I regret having addressed you. Could you be influenced to do less than your duty in such a case, I would despise you and doubt my judgment of human nature. I asked it not—I wished it not—and to one of less character than yourself, I would not have written, fearful of being misunderstood—all we ask is justice, no more.

But let this pass—do what you may, rest assured we will not quest, or your motives.

The *Opinion* here in relation to Georgia, I am happy to say, is becoming quite favorable, and I have reason to believe that if it were not for Nullification in South Carolina, your cause would have many friends who now are unwilling to speak least they should be deemed to favor *Nullification*; though in my opinion, there is no connexion whatever between the cases.

I send you our paper of Tuesday, containing an able article which the editor writes me is from Governor Lumpkin. It is possible you may not have seen it.

Believe me your friend and obedient servant,

JAS. WATSON WEBB.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15th, 1832.

Dear Sir.—According to the request made by you in your letter of yesterday, I now forward you the letter which you addressed to me on the 9th inst.

Your good feelings towards Georgia deserves her acknowledgements, but as I told Congress the course of Georgia is ta-



ken; and though she would prefer peace and union and the good opinion of her Sister States, yet if they regard the rights of savages more than hers, they are welcome to *their* choice, and she is full able to maintain *her* own position against such an unnatural preference.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. CLAYTON.

JAS. W. WEBB, Esqr.

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The following letter was then addressed *officially* to Judge CLAYTON, which he has *suppressed* because it plainly proves that nothing was asked or wished from Judge Clayton which we were unwilling should be known to every member of the Committee and published.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER, }  
NEW-YORK, APRIL 15, 1832. }

To the Hon. A. S. CLAYTON,



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Committee and published.  
OFFICE OF THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER,  
NEW-YORK, APRIL 15, 1832.

To the Hon. A. S. CLAYTON,

Chairman of Committee to investigate the proceedings  
of the Bank of the United States, &c. &c.

SIR: It is rumoured that the committee of which you are chairman, do not intend to express any opinion of the character of the different transactions of the Bank which have been the subject of our special examination, but simply to state facts, and suffer the conclusions to be drawn by the public. It cannot be expected that your voluminous journal will receive the same careful examination as your report, and our discounts with the Bank of the U. States, having been particularly investigated by your committee and become subject of Newspaper discussion—we conceive that we have a right to claim of you as a simple act of justice, the expression of an opinion in your report, whether we have or have not, had any other than fair business transaction with that institution, and whether there has or has not been between that Institution and the Editors and Proprietors of this paper, any collusion or understanding directly or indirectly, that in consequence of the loans and accommodation made to us, we were to advocate a recharter of the Bank.

We are conscious that no such understanding ever existed, and if your committee are satisfied of the falsehood of the rumors in circulation, it is due to the Bank and ourselves to state your convictions on the subject; and if on the contrary, you are of opinion that any improper understanding did exist, then surely you owe it to the people to expose both the institution and ourselves to their just indignation.

We are very respectfully

Your obed't. serv'ts.

JAS. WATSON WEBB & CO.